



Peruvian Country Guide

Page 1 of 5 Important Information Prior to Travelling to Peru

Tourist Visa Conditions

Australian ordinary passport holders usually do not require a visa to enter Peru as a tourist for a period of up to 183 days (check stamp upon entry for entry time granted). Passports are recommended to be valid for six months beyond the period of intended stay.

Travellers should be able to show documentation confirming their ability to financially maintain themselves, as well as tickets and entry documents for their next destination. Further conditions apply for children travelling alone or with one parent.

Travellers are recommended to contact a Peruvian mission on the details below for further information and to ensure their specific circumstances make them eligible to enter Peru without a visa. Those travelling via the US are reminded of their obligation to comply with US entry/transit requirements.

Current DFAT Travel Advice

This advice is current for Mon, 5th November 2018.

Exercise a high degree of caution throughout Peru because of significant levels of serious crime. Pay close attention to your personal security at all times. Reconsider your need to travel within 20 kilometres of the border with Ecuador in the regions of Loreto, Amazonas (Cordillera del Condor) and Cajamarca due to the presence of landmines. Cross the Peru-Ecuador border only at official checkpoints. Reconsider your need to travel to within 20 kilometres of the border with Colombia. Violent crime, including sexual assault, armed robbery and carjackings, occurs frequently in Peru, particularly in Lima, Cusco and Arequipa. Don't hail taxis on the street. Book taxis at the dedicated counters inside Lima's international airport, with assistance from staff at places of entertainment, or through an app-based service. See [Local travel, Safety and Security](#). Keep car doors locked and windows up at all times. Keep luggage out of sight, particularly when travelling to and from airports. See [Safety and security](#).

If you ascend to altitudes greater than 2,500m, you could develop altitude sickness. Altitude sickness can be life threatening and can affect anyone, including the physically fit. Many areas of Peru, including Cuzco and Machu Picchu, Puno and the Colca Canyon and Lake Titicaca, are above 2,500m. See [Health](#).

The above information is an edited excerpt of the Travel Advice Summary from The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Travellers are encouraged to read the travel advice in full, subscribe to updates to this advice and to register their presence in Peru at www.smartraveller.gov.au.

Vaccinations and Health Precautions

The following information is intended as a guide only and in no way should it be used as a substitute for professional medical advice relative to a travellers individual needs and vaccination history. No guarantee is made as to its accuracy or thoroughness. For further information, please contact The Travel Doctor on 1300 658 844.

Vaccination against Hepatitis A is recommended for travellers to Peru. Vaccination against Hepatitis B and Rabies (particularly if working with animals) should be considered by frequent or long stay travellers. Vaccination against Typhoid should be considered particularly when travelling to areas with poor sanitation and hygiene. Care with food and beverage selection is recommended. There is a medium risk of Malaria in Peru, Dengue Fever and widespread transmission of the Zika virus also occurs, thus insect avoidance measures and anti malarial medication may be necessary depending on your itinerary; pregnant women should consider postponing travel to Peru. As Yellow Fever occurs in Peru, vaccination may be recommended depending on itinerary. Travellers returning to Australia (or entering many countries) within six days of visiting Peru will be required to present a valid Yellow Fever Vaccination Certificate. Travellers should be aware of the risk factors, symptoms and treatments of Altitude Sickness.

Regardless of destination, all travellers should be up-to-date with their routine "background" vaccinations. Please consult a medical practitioner or contact The Travel Doctor for your specific risk to these preventable diseases and the appropriate avoidance measures. Australians travelling to Peru should ensure that they have adequate travel insurance to cover the length of their stay. Medications that are legal in Australia may be illegal in other countries. For further information on insurance, taking medication overseas, the Zika virus and other issues please visit www.smartraveller.gov.au/tips.

Peruvian Representation in Australia

Embassy of Peru, Canberra

Level 2, 40 Brisbane Ave
BARTON ACT 2600

Tel: (02) 6273 7351
Web: www.embaperu.org.au

Consulate General of Peru, Sydney

Suite 1001, 84 Pitt Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Tel: (02) 9235 0300
Tel: (02) 9235 0355

Peru also maintains Honorary Consulates in Western Australia and Queensland. For the contact details of these missions, please contact the Embassy of Peru in Canberra on the details provided.



Peruvian Country Guide

Page 2 of 5 Important Information while Travelling in Peru

Time Differences between Peru and Australia

Peru is Greenwich Mean Time -5 hours. Daylight saving time is not observed. The following times in Australia are a day ahead of the time in Peru, for instance if it's 12 noon on a Sunday in Peru, it's Monday morning in Australia.

Peru, 12 noon, Summer (Dec) = Perth 1am; Darwin 2:30am; Brisbane 3am; Adelaide 3:30am; Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney 4am.
Peru, 12 noon, Winter (Jun) = Perth 1am; Darwin, Adelaide 2:30am; Brisbane, Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney 3am.

Important Contact Numbers

Country Code for Peru: +51
To Dial Australia Call: 00 61 <City> <Number>
Travelex Card Services:
0800 54 637
Visa Global Assistance:
Call the US on (00 1 303) 967 1090
MasterCard: 0800 307 7309
American Express Travellers Cheques:
0800 51 531 or (001 801) 964 6665
Tourist Information Office: (+51 1) 574 8000
Tourist Police:
Lima (north) - (+51 1) 423 3500
Lima (south) - (+51 1) 243 2190
Emergency Services: 105

The emergency services have Spanish speaking staff. While they may be able to take calls in English, to avoid delay it may be best to seek the assistance of a Spanish speaker to call the emergency services.

Important Information to be Recorded

Travellers are encouraged to carry photocopies of all important documents separately to their originals, and to leave a set of these photocopies with someone in Australia. This includes those documents listed below.

Passports

Name: _____ Passport #: _____
Name: _____ Passport #: _____

Credit Cards

Name: _____ Institution: _____
Card Number: _____
Name: _____ Institution: _____
Card Number: _____

Travel Insurance

Name: _____ Institution: _____
Policy #: _____ Emergency #: _____
Name: _____ Institution: _____
Policy #: _____ Emergency #: _____

Australian Representation in Peru

Australian Embassy, Lima
Avenida La Paz 1049, 10th Floor
Miraflores
LIMA, 18
Tel: (+51 1) 630 0500
Fax: (+51 1) 630 0520
Web: www.peru.embassy.gov.au

Alternatively, Australians may obtain assistance by contacting the 24 hour Consular Emergency Centre in Australia on (+61) 2 6261 3305.

Australians in Peru are encouraged to register their presence and contact details with the Australian Embassy in Lima, or online with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at www.orao.dfat.gov.au.



Peruvian Country Guide

Page 3 of 5 General Destination Information for Peru

Duty Free Allowances

Duty Free allowance when entering Peru:

Alcohol: Up to 3 litres of liquor.
 Tobacco: 20 cigarette packages (400 cigarettes) or 50 cigars or 250 g of tobacco.
 Other Goods: Up to US\$300.

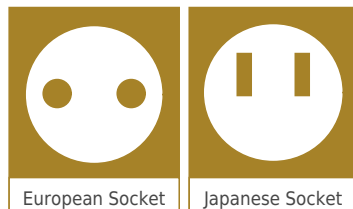
For further information on customs and duty free regulations when entering Peru, please visit the Peruvian Tax and Customs Administration website at www.sunat.gob.pe/customsinformation/passengerinformation/index.html.

Electrical and Telephone Adaptors

Electrical Socket: European and Japanese sockets
 Voltage: 220-240 volts (same as Australia), although many hotels also have 110-120 volts
 Modem Plug: USA

Source: Korjo Travel Products.

Please view the Korjo adapter guide at www.korjo.com.au for further information on this matter.



Duty Free allowance when entering Australia:

Alcohol: 2.25 litres.
 Tobacco: 25 cigarettes plus one open packet of cigarettes.
 Other Tax Free Goods: Up to AUD\$900 (\$450 for minors).

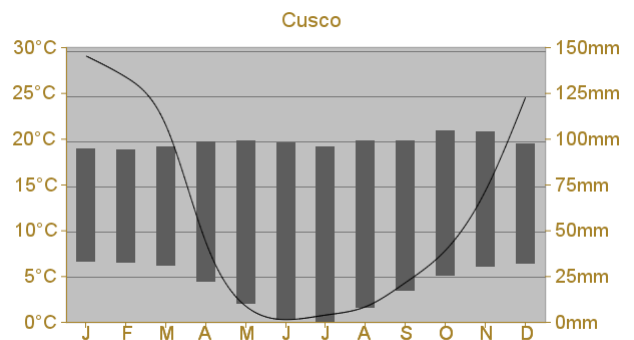
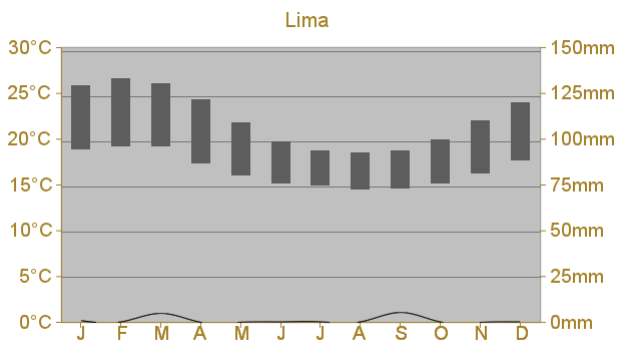
For further details on Australian duty free allowances and other customs restrictions please go to www.border.gov.au.

Minors may not claim alcohol or tobacco products. Further restrictions apply to these and other goods, travellers should familiarise themselves with these restrictions before entry.

Public Holidays in Peru 2018

01 Jan: New Year's Day	30 Aug: Santa Rosa's Day
29 Mar: Maundy Thursday	08 Oct: Battle of Angamos
30 Mar: Good Friday	01 Nov: All Saints' Day
01 May: Labour Day	08 Dec: Immaculate Conception
29 Jun: Feast of St Peter and St Paul	
28-29 Jul: Independence Day	25 Dec: Christmas

Average Temperature (Bar) and Precipitation (Line) in Peru



Source: Peruvian National Weather Service. For 5 day local forecasts please go to www.bbc.co.uk/weather.

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Peruvian Country Guide

Page 4 of 5 Peruvian Currency Information and Cheat Sheet Exchange Rate Purchasing Power Parity

Interbank Rate

1 Australian Dollar (AUD) = 2.42 Peruvian Nuevo Sol
 1 Peruvian Nuevo Sol (PEN) = 0.41 Australian Dollars

With 4% Margin

1 Australian Dollar (AUD) will buy 2.33 Peruvian Nuevo Sol
 1 Peruvian Nuevo Sol (PEN) will cost 0.43 Australian Dollars

All rates were correct at a point in time on Monday, 05 Nov 2018. The "Interbank Rate" does not take into account any exchange fees, while the "With 4% Margin" adds 4% to the exchange rate to simulate a typical margin paid when exchanging currencies. These rates have been rounded and should not be used when calculating transactions of large value.

Currency Cheat Sheet

50 céntimos = \$0.21 AUD		This cheat sheet uses the "With 4% Margin" rate of exchange listed above.		S/.100 = \$42.97 AUD	
S/.1 = \$0.43 AUD	S/.10 = \$4.30 AUD	S/.100 = \$42.97 AUD	S/.2 = \$0.86 AUD	S/.20 = \$8.59 AUD	S/.200 = \$85.94 AUD
S/.3 = \$1.29 AUD	S/.30 = \$12.89 AUD	S/.300 = \$128.90 AUD	S/.4 = \$1.72 AUD	S/.40 = \$17.19 AUD	S/.400 = \$171.87 AUD
S/.5 = \$2.15 AUD	S/.50 = \$21.48 AUD	S/.500 = \$214.84 AUD	S/.6 = \$2.58 AUD	S/.60 = \$25.78 AUD	S/.600 = \$257.81 AUD
S/.7 = \$3.01 AUD	S/.70 = \$30.08 AUD	S/.700 = \$300.78 AUD	S/.8 = \$3.44 AUD	S/.80 = \$34.37 AUD	S/.800 = \$343.75 AUD
S/.9 = \$3.87 AUD	S/.90 = \$38.67 AUD	S/.900 = \$386.71 AUD			S/.1,000 = \$429.68 AUD

Notes and Coins

The legal currency of Peru is the Nuevo Sol (more commonly just called "Sol"), which is abbreviated using the symbol "S/." and has the currency code "PEN". The subunit of the sol is the céntimo, of which there are 100 in every sol. The following bank notes are a new issue, thus older banknotes are also in circulation. Pictures are not to scale. As it is illegal in many countries to print copies of bank notes, travellers are advised to remove the below images before travelling.





Peruvian Country Guide

About Peru

Full Name: Republica del Peru
 (Republic of Peru).

Independence: 28 July 1821 (from Spain)

Size: 1,285,216 km² (similar to the size of the Northern Territory).

Population: 30 million persons (30% larger than Australia).

Ethnicity: Amerindian 45%, mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white) 37%, white 15%.

Language: Spanish 84.1%, Quechua 13%, Aymara 1.7%.

Religion: Catholic 81.3%, Evangelical 12.5%, other 3.3%.

Significant Dates:

- 1250 BC - Native Indians settle Peru.
- 1430 AD - Incas build Machu Picchu.
- 1438 - Incas start building the largest Empire in the Americas.
- 1533 - Spanish conquistador Pizarro defeats the Inca Empire, taking the capital Cusco.
- 1542-1824 - Viceroyalty of Peru.
- 1824 - Peru is the last colony in South America to win its independence from Spain.
- 1911 - Machu Picchu rediscovered by American Hiram Bingham.
- 1930-79 - Peru alternates between military and democratic rule.
- 2001 - Peru's first native President Alejandro Toledo is elected.

City Populations:

Lima	pop - 8.5 million
Arequipa	pop - 800,000
Trujillo	pop - 710,000
Chiclayo	pop - 530,000
Piura	pop - 420,000
Iquitos	pop - 360,000

